Specification Amendment

Amend the two paragraphs starting on page 6, line 11 as follows:

Fig. 4 shows an architecture for an instrument that includes signal type identification. When the signal is selected by an operator from the spectral display, the signal is downconverted, resampled and acquired in an acquisition memory **10.** The preprocessed signal in the acquisition memory **10** is processed by a fast Fourier transform (FFT) **14**. The FFT output is then sent to a signal type identification algorithm **16** for interference measurements. The FFT may be done in either hardware or software.

The algorithm is shown in Fig. 5. There are two components to the algorithm: first the algorithm computes the occupied bandwidth **20** of the input signal; and second the algorithm further estimates the CCDF **22** of the signal and determines if the signal is analog or digital. If the OBW is not equal to 30 kHz or 200 kHz, the second step **22** is bypassed. The CCDF estimation is done only if the OBW is equal to 30 kHz or 200 kHz as determined by a decision step **24**, the bandwidths that are common to the AMPS signal and NADC signal or the FM signal and the GSM signal pairs respectively. From the OBW and CCDF results a decision **26** is made to identify the signal. As indicated above, the frequency of the signal may be compared with the database of spectral assignments to provide additional data about the possible signals. The results from the algorithm may be displayed, either on the same display as the spectral display or another interface display. The results may include frequency, expected signal characteristics, detected modulation type, if any, and other pertinent information.